

1905 for a proposed Victoria County History (which did not appear until many years afterwards). This was simply given as 'Binfield'. This locality is in Berkshire, east of Reading. I doubt if they got this wrong: the record probably refers to Binfield Heath, which is just north of Reading. It is not clear who found it, although it might have been Holland or Hamm themselves, nor is there any date. I would guess that it was collected by Holland (a remarkably talented and dedicated lepidopterist) before 1893 when he moved to Oxford."

Martin Harvey notes that, "David White recorded it on 8.ii.2002 from Wildmoor Heath, a Berks, Bucks and Oxon Wildlife Trust nature reserve near Bracknell, VC22, a single adult found by day among heather.

Brian Baker (1994. *The Butterflies And Moths Of Berkshire*. Hedera Press), lists several other records, all from the central/west Berkshire heaths (all VC22): Wokingham, Mortimer, Burghfield, Padworth and Newbury from the Victoria County History (published 1906), and then from Aldermaston in 1978, 1985 and 1986. Brian did not include Holland's 'Binfield' record – Binfield is in VC22 and modern Berkshire, but as Martin (Corley) says this may well refer to Binfield Heath, which is in VC23 and modern Oxfordshire"

My sincere thanks go to Martin Corley and Martin Harvey for their accounts of local records in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and to John Langmaid for inviting me to visit him at home to determine the record.– L. J. HILL, 75 Eaton Avenue, Bletchley, Milton Keynes MK2 2HN.

Non-coastal *Tetramorium caespitum* (L.) in Scotland

Tetramorium caespitum (L.) Hym: Formicidae has recently been recorded on or near the coast in three east coast localities in Scotland: North Berwick Law, East Lothian in 1997, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh in 1998 (*Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan, 2000*) and St Abb's Head (Collingwood & Hughes pers. obs. 1988). There are also pre-1961 records from Bass Rock, East Lothian (1913) and for the islands of Ailsa Craig, Arran and Canna on the west coast of Scotland (*Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan, 2000*; Barrett, 1979: *Provisional Atlas of the Insects of the British Isles: Part 5 Hymenoptera: Formicidae* ITE, Monks Wood.)

On 30 May 2002, a small colony of *T. caespitum* was discovered on the south facing slopes of Moncreiffe Hill Wood (O.S. grid reference NO 152192), a Woodland Trust Scotland owned and managed property on the outskirts of Perth, Perth and Kinross. This record is notable as the first inland record for *T. caespitum* in Scotland. The site is 45 miles from the east coast and more than 15 miles from open estuary in the Firth of Tay. Moncreiffe Hill is an igneous escarpment, largely composed of andesite lava, containing many rocky outcrops with patches of neutral to basic, thin, stony soils. This habitat is physically similar to the other localities for *T. caespitum* in Scotland which at this northern limit in the UK, appears to demand relatively warm, well drained ground on which to found colonies.

Moncreiffe Hill also has numerous colonies of *Lasius flavus* (Fabr.), with some mounds positioned under ash woodland planted in 1955. It is possible that on south facing slopes with high levels of isolation, *L. flavus* can be a persistent component of open woodland. Longer-term observations will be required to support this hypothesis.— JONATHAN HUGHES, Woodland Trust Scotland, 6 (4F3) Buccleuch Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9ND. (E-mail: jonathanhughes@woodland-trust.org.uk).

The generic names of the British Hydradephaga (Coleoptera) explained

For the origins of *Agabus* and *Acilius* I am wholly indebted to Mr David Atty.

<i>Brychius</i>	“from the depths of the sea” – an unfortunate name for a running-water insect.
<i>Haliplus</i>	a sailor or seaman.
<i>Peltodytes</i>	a shield-bearing diver.
<i>Hygrobia</i>	living in moisture (syn. <i>pelobius</i> = living in mud.).
<i>Noterus</i>	wet, damp.
<i>Laccophilus</i>	lover of water-hollows as ponds, tanks; cf. <i>Laccobius</i> (Hydrophilidae).
<i>Hydrovatus</i>	oval inhabitant of water. (A Greek-Latin hybrid).
<i>Hyphydrus</i>	(living) under water.
<i>Hydroglyptus</i>	best translated “sculptured water-beetle”.
<i>Bidessus</i>	should refer to some paired feature, but what?
<i>Hygrotes</i>	represents Greek <i>hygrotes</i> “wetness, moisture”.
<i>Coelambus</i>	with hollowed edges or rims (epipleurae of elytra).
<i>Hydroporus</i>	passing through or travelling in water.
<i>Stictonectes</i>	spotted swimmer.
<i>Graptodytes</i>	inscribed diver (from its markings).
<i>Porlydrus</i>	same as <i>Hydroporus</i> with the two elements awkwardly transposed.
<i>Deronectes</i>	literally “neck swimmer” (whatever Sharp meant by that).
<i>Potamonectes</i>	river swimmer.
<i>Stictotarsus</i>	with spotted tarsi.
<i>Oreodytes</i>	mountain diver.
<i>Scarodytes</i>	leaping, skipping diver (all who have taken small Dytiscids by hand will be well aware of this tendency).
<i>Laccornis</i>	pond or lake bird.
<i>Copelatus</i>	oar-driven (an apt name for a Dytiscid).
<i>Platambus</i>	with broad rims (i.e., elytral epipleurae).
<i>Agabus</i>	name of a prophet of Judea mentioned in the Bible (Acts 11, 28 and 21, 10).
<i>Ilybius</i>	living in mud (like <i>Pelobius</i> , not an apt name).
<i>Rhantus</i>	sprinkled, bedewed, splashed.
<i>Colymbetes</i>	diver or plunger.
<i>Hydaticus</i>	connected with water.
<i>Graphoderus</i>	“with neck written on”, from the pronotal markings.
<i>Acilius</i>	name of a Roman Tribune; also of an historian.
<i>Dytiscus</i>	little diver.
<i>Gyrinus</i>	from their gyrations on the surface of water.
<i>Orectochilus</i>	with jutting lip, i.e., the labrum.

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